Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

an independent Iriſh Legiſlature is not fully competent to provide; that in the ſurrender of our diſtinct exiſtence, we gain little, and give all; that the commercial advantage which may reſult, is extremely problemetical, and if certain, that the barter of conſtitution for money is a baſe and ſordid traffic; that the little we may gain, there can be no ſecurity to preſerve; and that for national independence there can be no earthly recompence. We profeſs at preſent only to hint our doubts, whether a Legiſlative Aſſembly, deputed to enact laws, is competent to eraſe the conſtituent franchiſe, and by preventing the exiſtence of any future diſtinct Legiſlative Body, to ſubvert the Conſtitution. Warmly, but with becoming warmth, feeling as we do on this novel ſubject, it would be groſs and culpable negligence, or deſpicable timidity, to refrain from publiſhing and propagating our opinions. Whilſt the preſent neceſſity exiſts, we ſhall be indefatigable. When the government of this country ſhall have announced to the people, that the meaſure of an incorporated Union with England was never in contemplation, or is abandoned, our public labours ſhall ceaſe, and we ſhall chearfully return to our private amuſements and occupations.

When the Emperor Galba was about to reſign into the hands of Piſo, the abſolute dominion of the profligate and degraded Romans, his oration, which was the only ſolemnity of transferring the right of empire, concluded with theſe memorable words—" *Imperaturus et hominibus qui nec totam ſervitutem bati poſſunt, nec totam libertatem.*" Let us not, for our country's ſake, let us not ſubmit to that laſt and moſt opprobrious ſlander, which even the degenerate Romans did not deſerve. Let it not be ſaid hereafter, that the Conſtitution of Ireland was ſo vicious and corrupt, that it could not bear the ſlighteſt infuſion of liberty, and that the good of her people could only be promoted by annihilating her independence.

As in the diſcuſſion of ſo intenſe a ſubject as the Union, the attention of the world is in danger of becoming fatigued from over-exertion, ſome good-natured gentlemen have been ſo kind as to invent ſeveral light and intereſting tales, for the relaxation of the public mind—we preſent our readers with a ſhort liſt of the principal

LIES OF THE WEEK.

1. The Ordnance was ſet on fire by the Rebels.

2. The Cuſtom-houſe was blown up.

3. The Orangemen attacked the Catholics in Clarendon-ſtreet Chapel, on Chriſtmas-day.

4. There was a bloody battle at Maynooth.

5. There was to be a general maſſacre the night before Chriſtmas-day.

N. B. This laſt lie was ſo well concerted as to impoſe upon government, who in conſequence thereof, doubled all the guards, and placed centinels on Eſſex-bridge.